

**3991. GOSSYPIMUM BARBADENSE.****Cotton.**

From Alexandria, Egypt. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 310), December 28, 1899.

*Jannovitch.* This new variety of Egyptian cotton, the *Jannovitch*, was originated as a sport from the *Abbasi* variety and was first brought to notice in 1897. Seed sold last year for \$20 a bushel, later for \$12. It is asserted to be by all means the finest cotton of the white, long-staple class ever produced in Egypt. The fiber is scarcely any shorter than the Sea Island staple and has the characteristic twist. It is snow white and of remarkably fine, silky texture. This season is the first one in which this variety has been cultivated in commercial quantities. The lint from this variety brought in Egypt, where a very small quantity was sold last year, over 50 cents a pound. A rough guess was made by Mr. George Foaden, secretary of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, that not more than 1,000 bales of this cotton will be sold this year in Egypt. For methods of culture in Egypt see Bulletin No. 33 of the Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations. For breeding purposes this cotton should be of decided value, as its origin can be traced with probability, according to Mr. Foaden, to crosses between the Egyptian cottons and the introduced Sea Island varieties. The Egyptian brown cottons may possibly have sprung from Peruvian varieties which are reported to have been introduced into Egypt early in this century. This Jannovitch variety has hence quite possibly strains of both Sea Island and Peruvian stock. The *average* length of the Egyptian cotton, ordinary varieties, is given in Bulletin No. 33 as 35.79 millimeters in comparison with 40.87 for Sea Island. If the fiber of the Jannovitch, as claimed, is longer than the ordinary varieties, it will approach very closely that of the Sea Island. It is worthy serious tests in all the cotton-growing districts of America. Its successful culture in the uplands of the United States would increase the profits of cotton growing materially, as the Egyptian cotton brings prices only inferior to those of the Sea Island. (Reprinted from Inventory No. 6.)

**3992. GOSSYPIMUM BARBADENSE.****Cotton.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 311), December 28, 1899.

*Mitqifi.* The most commonly known and grown variety of Egyptian cotton until the discovery of the *Jannovitch* (No. 2991). Discovered in 1883. This yields the heaviest of all Egyptian cottons. It is a *brown* fibered variety. For experimental purposes only. It was introduced by the Department three or four years ago. (Reprinted from Inventory No. 6.) Distributed.

**3993. GOSSYPIMUM BARBADENSE.****Cotton.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 312), December 28, 1899.

A variety resembling No. 3992, from which it was derived. It has been cultivated only six or seven years. Succeeds better on loamy soils than on clays. It is more susceptible to unfavorable climatic conditions and slightly earlier. It has a fine, silky, very long, *white* staple. Gins with more difficulty than No. 3992. For breeding purposes. (Reprinted from Inventory No. 6.) Distributed.

**3994. CUCUMIS MELO.****Cantaloupe.**

From Bassousa island in the Nile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 313), December 28, 1899.

Cantaloupes from Bassousa, where the most noted melons of Egypt are grown. The fruits are oblong, 8 to 10 inches long, many seeded, yellow to pale green in color, and thin skinned. The flesh is pale yellow. For experiments in the South. (Reprinted from Inventory No. 6.) Distributed.

**3995. CUCUMIS MELO.****Cantaloupe.**

From Abou-el-rate, Egypt. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 314), December 28, 1899.

Seed from excellent cantaloupes from the most noted melon-growing region in Egypt, except Bassousa. Similar to fruits of No. 3994. A typical Egyptian strain. (Reprinted from Inventory No. 6.)